

The Springfield Sun

H. L. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.
SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY.

Save your confagurations for the Fourth of July.

Several other things besides college football need reforming.

Will California attempt to put salt on the tail of the comet?

Whatever the fashion notes may say, this is no time for low shoes.

Why is a cold usually "awful" and why is cold so often "bitter"?

Mars may be wondering if the earth has suddenly turned into a snowball.

If we were all cold barons we should not fret about the stationary cold wave.

Minister Wu expects to live 200 years. But at that time he may be able to get all his questions answered.

As to the question of the charm of whiskers, that depends somewhat upon their style of landscape gardening.

Fame and fortune await the genius who will construct a furnace that will always produce the right quantity of heat.

If the peddlers of this city are not allowed to cry their wares they will have to keep silent in about 57 languages.

We venture to suggest that the tail of the approaching comet is composed of icicles. If not, it will be if it comes too close.

The demand for diamonds has recently increased very largely, which may in part account for the terrible cost of living.

A gentleman up in Maine has won fame by eating 54 eggs. This ought to get him a good rating with the commercial agencies.

When a farmer sells his hogs at nearly nine cents a pound he refrains from joining in the howl about the high cost of living.

A fatal duel was lately fought in Paris. If this is a precedent, duelling will tank with football as the latest dangerous sport.

The state of Maine shows an increase in a total valuation of nearly \$10,000,000, and even now the Maine girls are not counted in.

To the honest and hard-working hen it should be a relief to see the cold-storage houses built to account for the high price of eggs.

The Pacific coast is to pass through the tail of Halley's comet in May, according to a professor. Save your money for the excursions.

Unearned increment comes alike to the just and the unjust. A church in New York recently received a gift of \$600,000 that cost but \$45,000.

One objection to cutting down the number of fire insurance companies is that it would reduce the great bulk of annual supply of blotters.

They are going to install an ice-making plant at the treasury department in Washington, but they will not add its product to the national coinage.

The smoke of Pittsburgh is interfering with the throats of grand opera singers. It is just the right retributive sort of pill for the Smoky City to swallow.

New Yorkers spent a million crossing the line between 1909 and 1910. No talking, those gay New Yorkers won't be denied their little "time" now and then.

Now it is charged that the bubonic plague is spread by fleas brought over the ocean by rats. This is enough to make the health authorities and the general public hopping mad.

The board of education in New York has barred football from the city public schools. The step seems a timely one, says Baltimore American.

A game at all times dangerous is not apt to have its perils intensified by the over-enthusiasm of schoolboys. What the youth of the country need to be taught is moderation in all things, and in this sport, as in the speed mania, moderation seems to be next to a physical impossibility.

The annual statistics of fatal casualties in the New England big game hunting season, showing more deaths than the football season, cause some of the football advocates to draw false deductions as to the lack of necessity for reforming football. Every one will agree that the shooting of human beings in hunting should be stopped. However, the question of what important distinction that the killing of the hunters is not made a public show for thousands at a fixed price of admission.

Not in a boastful way, but merely as stating an interesting fact, New York city takes occasion to mention that it consumed 500,000 quarts of champagne on New Year's eve.

One of the scientists thinks he has discovered the cause of the aurora borealis, but nobody has as yet found out why certain people continue to believe that a winter which brings epidemics of disease, cold famines and railway wrecks and causes travelers to perish miserably in snowdrifts is beautiful.

THE HAWAIIANS AS ENGINEERS



FEAST OF THE NATIVES

THE remarkable advancement made by some of the Polynesian races in the arts of civilization has been in late years a subject of much interest among scientists, and the development was probably fully as high at the time of the discovery of the islands by the whites, as that attained by the Aztec Indians of Central and South America, whose wonderful works of architecture and carvings have fascinated anthropologists for many years. Moreover while the development was probably fully as high at the time of the discovery of the islands by the whites, as that attained by the Aztec Indians of Central and South America, whose wonderful works of architecture and carvings have fascinated anthropologists for many years. Moreover while the development was probably fully as high at the time of the discovery of the islands by the whites, as that attained by the Aztec Indians of Central and South America, whose wonderful works of architecture and carvings have fascinated anthropologists for many years.

The work of the Hawaiians in engineering and construction, probably affords the most striking evidence of the remarkable character of a race which, through ignorance and confusion with other peoples, has often been thought of as the type savages and cannibals. Allowing for the difference in size of population, the construction of the great pyramids of the Egyptians does not greatly overshadow the accomplishments of these islanders.

The construction of temples, or "heiaus," to the numerous deities remains of which are to be found in every part of the Hawaiian Islands, probably constituted the larger part of the work of the ancient Hawaiians. These temples were very numerous. Between 400 and 500 have been definitely located, and there were probably a great many, all traces of which have been lost. They were built of stone, either as great enclosures, or in the form of truncated pyramids, and some of the larger ones covered from two to five acres of ground. Walls fifteen to twenty feet thick, and thirty feet in height, built of close rubble work and from 100 to 500 or 600 feet in length, were not uncommon. Some of the platform type were solid rock structures fitted with masonry work, and the masonry work was covered with a layer of the kind. Blocks of stone, weighing many tons sometimes entered into the construction of these buildings, though smaller stones were generally used.

Of all the hundreds of temples known, probably no two were of the same shape or size; but the skill with which they were laid out shows unusual engineering ability. Some were perfect squares or parallelograms. Some had one or more sides curved, and in these cases the curves were always perfect. Walls were in some cases built in terraces, and always in perfect alignment. While many of these interesting structures are still to be found in more or less complete condition, the greater part of them have been destroyed, the material in many instances going into the construction of roads, fences, or modern buildings.

Scarcely less in magnitude than the heiaus, are the great sea walls built in hundreds of places along the shores of all of the islands for inclosing fish ponds. The walls, occasionally a mile or more in length, were sometimes built across the entrance of a shallow cove or inlet; at other times built in a great semicircle enclosing from one to over 500 acres of shallow water. The walls are some eight or ten feet high, and often wider at the base. They are built of loose rock, and must have involved an inestimable amount of labor, considering the fact that oftentimes the material was brought from a long distance, and that the natives had no means of burden and knew nothing of machinery.

The remains of irrigation ditches on a very considerable scale are still to be seen in many parts of the islands, and bear witness to the ability and industry of the aboriginal Hawaiians. In many localities may also be traced the walled terraces by which the sides of valleys were made to hold artificial ponds necessary for the growing of taro, the staple food of the race. Water conveyed by artificial ditches from mountain streams was led into the upper terraces and was then drawn step by step to the lower ones. The fact that there is scarcely an arable spot in the territory which has no evidence of these old agricultural works, gives some hint as to the density of the population which must once have inhabited the islands.

Through long stretches of marsh land one may even today ride over well laid stone pavement which was laid so many hundreds of years ago that the natives credit their construction (as they do also some of the older heiaus, and other works) to "menches," a class of gnomes, or fairies, having a place in the complicated Hawaiian mythology. So sound was the judgment of these dusky engineers of centuries ago in building their roads and constructing their not unpretentious irrigation works, that in various instances modern engineering has not disdained to recognize, and even to utilize for present day purposes the work of men unknown, except making that they were "savages."

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MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET

Beautiful Scheme Evolved in the Head of Man Emphatically "Hard Up."

"John," she said, "I simply can't run the house on the allowance you are giving me. Once it was plenty, but prices keep going up and up all the time. I've had to get trusted here and there for one thing and another, hoping I would be able to save enough to make up my pay, but I find that it is impossible."

"I raised your allowance only about six months ago."

"I know it, but almost everything has gone up since then."

"Why, five years ago your allowance was only a little more than half as big as it is now, and we lived just as well then as we do at present."

"Of course we did. You don't realize how things have gone up. Prices have been almost doubled for everything."

"Well, where the dickens do you suppose I'm going to get any more money to hand over to you?"

"I don't know. You must get it somewhere or we'll have to quit living as we do."

"I've considered my personal expenses in every possible way. Do you know that I've quit smoking and that I don't wear tailor-made clothes any more? I can't afford it. I've had to give up about everything I could earn. You keep demanding more and more all the time."

"I know it. I'm simply awful. But what can I do? I have to run the house, haven't I?"

"Certainly, but something's got to be done. By jove!"

"What is it?"

"I've just thought of a scheme. What's the use of our trying to get along on my salary and be compelled to save and skimp all the time? I'll quit my job."

"John! Have you lost your reason? You've got your capital to go into business, and there's no chance for either of us to inherit anything. How are we to live if you give up your position?"

"Live! We'll live in luxury. I'll show these people who have been trying to get along on my salary and go to remain on earth, confound them! I'll write a play."—Sunday Magazine of the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Fear Ravens Precede Disaster

The inhabitants of Southern Italy and Sicily are alarmed by an invasion of ravens, which are causing serious damage. At the corresponding period of last year, preceding the terrible seismic catastrophe which destroyed Messina and Reggio, a similar invasion occurred.—Paris Press.

The happiest day in a woman's life is when she finds a man out. Women all suppose they marry perfect men, and when they discover their mistakes they glory in the greater happiness of their greater possession.

WEED REVEREND

Fillmore Bow Ended Enmity

How the Ex-President and Thurlow Weed Reconciled in Old Age the Friendship Broken for a Quarter Century.

History will tell you that Thurlow Weed, when attending the first Whig caucus at Buffalo, was so struck with the personal appearance of a young lawyer of the name of Millard Fillmore that he immediately urged the politicians to nominate him for and elect him to the New York legislature. It will tell you that Mr. Weed was Millard Fillmore's political sponsor; that the two men were very intimate for years, but that after Mr. Fillmore was elected vice-president of the United States he developed an intense jealousy of Mr. Weed that led to their complete political and personal estrangement. It will tell you, further, that this bitter enmity endured only after a quarter of a century had passed, but it does not tell how this was unexpectedly brought about through the simple agency of a bow to a woman. Charles C. Clarke of New York city, who knew both Fillmore and Weed intimately, told me the story.

"In the autumn of 1875, Mr. Weed, following his habit of years, went to Saratoga Springs to spend the month of August. He was accompanied by his sister, Harriet, the faithful and constant companion of his old age. At that time the Fillmores were so obscure that he was just able to distinguish the outlines of persons he met, depending upon their voices to recognize them."

"One afternoon as Mr. Weed and his sister were driving over to Saratoga Lake they met a carriage going toward the city, whose occupants, catching sight of Miss Weed, lifted his hat and bowed with courtesy grace. Mr. Weed turned questioning to his sister."

"Harriet," he said, "didn't that gentleman bow to us?"

"Who was it?" asked Mr. Weed. "I could not distinguish his features."

"Miss Weed hesitated. 'Brother,' she said at last, 'that was Mr. Fillmore.'"

"Mr. Fillmore!" exclaimed Mr. Weed.

"Yes, I'd rather fight a battle than have to do all this over again."

At three o'clock in the afternoon, when I had the general good-bye, he was still putting around, with a book in one hand and a file of some sort in the other. He had the words "I heard his speak were." This is the most embarrassing and troublesome work I've had on my hands in I don't know how long.

Later I learned that not until nearly a year had been spent by Gen. Sheridan in this making a mountain out of a mole hill did he at last decide that he had his offices "arranged." A bit of work that any ordinary office clerk could have accomplished in the few days that he was in Winchester and Five Forks spent in fussing with the contents of a couple of desk drawers. (Copyright, 1909, by E. J. Edwards.)

Pipes and Germs

Sticklers for hygiene will be pleased to hear of the latest dictum of medical associations in eastern cities as to the germ susceptibility of a smoke pipe. The "if" of a pipe is every bit as much of a germ magnet as a moistened cigar end or a cigarette. Doctors have warned smokers for years against using public cigar clips and against laying down a partly smoked cigar or cigarette on the edge of a desk, table or window sill. Recently the ban has also been placed on pipes. "Don't lay a pipe down, either," says the medical high-brow, "particularly if it has a curved stem. A pipe will not stay put, but will roll a little to adjust itself unless it is laid down with the greatest care. The saliva moistened bit could pick up a few old million microbes just as easily as not." And so it would seem that the only safe way to lay down a pipe, except in a rack is not to lay it down at all.

Robbery in New York. Saturday.—The room of Mrs. Jim Jones in the Perazza hotel was robbed last night of jewelry worth \$300,000.

Sunday.—The jewelry taken from the home of Mrs. Jim Jones has been ascertained to amount to only \$150,000.

Monday.—Police complain that Mrs. Jim Jones has not been frank with them concerning the theft of \$50,000 worth of jewels from her room last week.

Tuesday.—The jewelry supposed to have been stolen from the room of Mrs. Jim Jones has been recovered by the police from the pawnshop where Mrs. Jim Jones had soaked it for \$25.00.

A Sufficient Excuse. "Why don't you and your wife run around sometime of an evening and see us?"

"I would, but the cook won't let us have an evening out."

Busy. He has no time to lay him down and rest his weary bones. He's been too busy laying down his weary bones.

He's laying down his weary bones.

Earthworks Johnston Forgot

Sherman's Great Opponent Constructed Excellent Fortifications at Fayetteville, N. C., Just to Keep His Army Busy.

When Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Sherman's great opponent both before and after the war, had reached Atlanta in 1864, he was in complete command of the early eighties, representing the Richmond (Va.) district. It was my very first fortune to become well acquainted with him. In the conversations between us, that usually followed when matters of business were attended to, he told me many interesting war stories, but the one that has stayed by me best relates to the earthworks that Gen. Johnston had forgotten.

"General," I said to him one day, "I have just returned from a trip to Fayetteville, N. C. While there I had to travel a road that took me directly through some elaborate earthworks thrown up just outside of the town. From their very elaborateness, I judged that they had been planned in anticipation of fighting there a decisive battle, and when I asked who had built them I was told that you had done so."

"In Fayetteville, N. C.," I mused, "the general for a moment. Then a smile of recognition spread over his face."

"Why, I declare, I had forgotten all about those fortifications," he confessed. "But now I can recall them vividly, and they are especially interesting to me, illustrating, as they do, one of the things I had in mind when I was waiting for Sherman to move north from Raleigh."

"I reached Fayetteville fairly early in the winter and decided to go into winter quarters there. I knew that Sherman would start north before the late winter or early spring, and I also knew that it would be a very bad thing for my army to spend its days in complete idleness at Fayetteville, for idleness is very demoralizing to an army—much more so than it is to a system of earthworks. As I was awaiting the arrival of Sherman, I planned what I think was as perfect a system of earthworks as I could build during the entire war."

"These earthworks commanded both sides of the road running from Fayetteville to Raleigh. With equal miles and equal generalship opposing a great and, possibly, a decisive battle could have been fought in and around them. But they were built with such a possible contingency in mind—they were erected, as I have said, solely as a means of keeping my army busy—and they were the only ones that they would be abandoned without a shot fired from them when the time came for me to move north. For you know my own purpose in the last year of the war was to delay and embarrass the enemy as much as possible with as little shedding of blood as I could manage. I realized in my heart that the war was already decided, and it seemed to me that the waste of blood to shed any more of it."

"You say those old earthworks, after all these years, are in a good state of preservation? I am sure I like to see them again. Perhaps I shall run down there some time in the summer after congress adjourns, and I shall see you and your wife to go along with me; although, strange as it may seem, he and I, since we have become warm friends, do not talk much of the war. We are both of us at this time a great deal more interested in questions of the future than in the details of the country."

(Copyright, 1909, by E. J. Edwards.)

Centenarian Acrobat

Henry Johnson, a veteran acrobat of Grantham, Lincolnshire, celebrated his 100th birthday on Christmas day.

Johnson started as an acrobat at the age of six, when he joined a circus. Eight years later he joined a troupe of acrobats and went with the "show" to China.

On his return to England he went into partnership with a Chinese juggler called Mulhalla, and the two performed before William IV, in 1830, at Aylesbury and at Buckingham palace. They also performed at Tunbridge Wells before Queen Victoria prior to her accession and her mother, the Duchess of Kent.

After 30 years' partnership Johnson parted with the Chinese and appeared before King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. He received from the king a congratulatory note on his 100th birthday.

The old man is not a teetotaler, and he still enjoys a pipe.—London Express.

It Gives Actors Away

"You can always tell how long an actor has been out of work."

The speaker, an actors, stroked his long mustache.

"It is our long mustaches," he said, "that give us away. At work we must keep clean shaven. Once out of work, we start mustaches; for we love them; it is our nature to love them, as it is the nature of a haddock; for his day is done on the boards."

"Lend money, if you will, to the actor with a young mustache. He but recently lost his job. No doubt he will soon be back, and the actor with a long, luxuriant, drooping mustache should be advised to get an official haddock; for his day is done on the boards."

Busy. He has no time to lay him down and rest his weary bones. He's been too busy laying down his weary bones.

He's laying down his weary bones.

by **WALDON FAWCETT**

Sciences.—James Hanway.

LET US TEST YOUR EYES and fit GLASSES



We have just brought on the Greatest Line of Spectacles in Central Kentucky. All the latest style Glasses and any style Rims. We can furnish you with the best grade of goods at the Lowest Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
21 JEWEL WATCHES
We can Suit You in Everything in the Jewelry Line.
ED M. RUSSELL

SPRINGFIELD SUN

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.



SUBSCRIPTION, -- ONE DOLLAR.
(In Advance.)
H. L. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the postoffice at Springfield Ky., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......25

ANNOUNCEMENT.
FOR CONGRESS.—We are authorized to announce the Hon. Ben Johnson, of Nelson county, as a candidate for reelection to Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Look

What do you think of these for Bargain Subscription Offers?

Daily Courier-Journal
For three months, and The Springfield Sun one year, are being offered until March 31, for
\$1.75

The Daily Louisville Times
and The Springfield Sun, are now being offered, both one year, for
\$4.50

Daily Louisville Herald
and The Springfield Sun, are being offered until further notice, both one year, for
\$3.25

Daily Evening Post
and The Springfield Sun, are now being offered, both one year, for
\$3.50

BREEDER'S GAZETTE
and The Sun, both 1 year.....\$1.90

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL
and The Sun, both 1 year.....\$1.50

WEEKLY HERALD
and The Sun, both 1 year.....\$1.40

FARMERS HOME JOURNAL
and The Sun, both 1 year.....\$1.75

Send check, postoffice money order or paper money to

THE SUN,
SPRINGFIELD, KY.

McINTIRE.

Mrs. Mary Alvey and children are spending a few days with relatives at Dan's Station.
Misses Nettie and Bettie O'Bryan, of Fredericktown are the guests of friends here this week.
Miss Estell Ballard and sister, Alma, of Holy Cross, were guests of relatives and friends at this place.
Mr. Robert Greenwell and wife have moved to their new home which they purchased of Dave Graves.
Mrs. Bill Johnson still remains on the sick list.

Died, at his home here on the 10, inst., Mr. Joseph Williams, of a complication of diseases, aged about 16 years. Was well liked by everyone who knew him. His remains were interred the following day at St. Rose, from which church he was a consistent member. Mr. Williams and family have the sympathy of the entire community. This is the fourth child Mr. Williams has buried in the last sixteen months.
Miss Leora Blanford, who has been spending a few weeks with Miss Mary Bell and Louise Montgomery, in Springfield, has returned home.

Miss Regina Rudd who has been teaching school in the Blanford District near here will finish her term this week.
Mr. Twyman Keene and wife, of near Bardstown, visited relatives here last week.

Mr. Frank Keene purchased of Henry Leachman one pair of work mules for \$300. Also Rob Wheatley bought of Tom Wheatley one pair of mules for \$270.

Mr. Leonard McIntire was in Danville last week on business.

Miss Flora Keene spent a few days in Cincinnati last week.

Mr. John Piles visited his sister, Mrs. Bunch Brown, near Pleasant Grove.
Miss Ludie Smith, of Forest View, still remains the guest of her sister, Mrs. Richard Keene.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Mattingly spent last Sunday with the latter parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Fields.

Miss Susie Murphy, of Louisville, is visiting her parents here.

Miss Lizze French, of Coalburg, spent last week with Mr. Ciel Pile.

Resolutions of Respect.

Resolutions adopted by the New Hope Baptist church at Booker, Ky.

Whereas, God in His allwise providence has removed from our midst our beloved brother, T. D. Sweeney, who was a very substantial and loyal member of our church, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, that we bow in humble submission to the will of Him, Who doeth all things well, and whose unsearchable ways are past finding out, because we believe that Bro. Sweeney has only preceded us to the glory land, and is now at rest, and while we shall miss him greatly in our church in all of its different services, yet we feel sure that our loss is his gain.

2nd, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife and children, bidding them to "weep not, as those who have no hope," and praying God to sustain them in their grief.

3rd, That we send a copy of these resolutions to each of our denominational papers, The Western Recorder and the Baptist Union, and also to our county papers, The Springfield Sun and News-Lender, for publication, and also send a complimentary copy to the family.

Pastor Osa Hamilton,
Robt. Gray, Committee.

Dr. G. T. Burton

RESIDENT DENTIST.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
CROWN WORK A SPECIALTY.

All Dental Work Strictly First-class. Springfield, -- Ky.
Office in Hagon Block, up stairs.

Local News Notes.

Don't forget the Horse Sale Feb. 26, at Bobbitt's stable.

FOR RENT—About 8 acres for corn and 8 for oats. MRS. LAURA VEST.

The Ladies of the Baptist church will serve Court Day Dinner in February.

"Mound City Paints may cost a trifle more, but—1 Mr. Leo Haydon."

Get your Horses ready for the 5th Annual Horse Sale February 26.

The Ladies of the Methodist church will serve dinner on county court day in April.

FOR RENT—2 or 4 front rooms in residence formerly occupied by M. H. Jones. Augustus Ott.

For first-class Cleaning and Pressing Ladies and Gents Garments call on SPRINGFIELD CLEANING AND PRESSING CLUB. Geo. G. GOWDY, Prop.

Don't forget the date; we will have buyers for all classes of horses February 26 at Bobbitt's stable.

FOR SALE—A Square Steinway piano, at a great bargain, telephone No 108. Mrs. Ella H. Bodine, Springfield Ky.

FOR SALE—One Improved Victor incubator, with capacity for 200 eggs, and a No 5, heating stove. Good as new. Apply to Augustus Ott, Lakes Old Office.

WANTED

Two good tobacco men. I have plenty new land. BURR P. CRUME, Bardstown, Ky.

FOR SALE—A latest improved, No 5 Oliver typewriter. Apply at this office.

87 head of horses passed under the hammer at our sale last year and 54 were absolutely sold.

We have a number of farms for sale at prices from \$500 to \$2,000. Good tobacco farms, stock farms, all kinds of farms. See us for city property in Bardstown.

ORVILLE ARNOLD or DR. DEATS, Bardstown, Ky.

Springfield Lodge No. 50, F. and A. M. will meet in regular communication Monday night, Feb. 21, Prof. George Colvin will deliver a lecture at this meeting. Every member should be present at this time. Visiting members of sister lodges are fraternally invited.

Weak Heart Action

There are certain nerves that control the action of the heart. When they become weak, the heart action is impaired. Short breath, pain around heart, choking sensation, palpitation, fluttering, feeble or rapid pulse, and other distressing symptoms follow. Dr. Miles Heart Cure is a medicine especially adapted to the needs of these nerves and the muscular structure of the heart itself. It is a strengthening tonic that brings speedy relief. Try it.

"For years I suffered with what I thought was stomach trouble. When the doctors told me I had heart trouble, I had tried many remedies, when the Dr. Miles' Almanac came into my hands, and I concluded to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I have taken the bottles, and now I am not suffering at all. I am cured and the medicine did it. I write this in the hope that it will attract the attention of others who suffer as I did." MRS. D. HARRISON, 304 Main St., Covington, Ky.

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and we authorize him to return price of first bottle (only) if it fails to benefit you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

BARGAIN WEEK

At "The Big Store" 10 Days

The balance of this and all of next week will be devoted to getting out from each department all Remnants and Odds and Ends Which will be offered at

VERY SMALL PRICES

We have a few Ladies' Suits and Cloaks (FALL STYLES) LEFT WHICH WILL GO FOR HALF-PRICE

One Lot of Children's Cloaks Go at 33 1-3c On the Dollar. (Don't miss this chance)

Ladies Calico Wrappers Worth \$1.00, go for..... 50 and 75c
Odd Lots of Lace Curtains at Sacrifice prices. Remnants of Laces and Embroideries for a song.
Black Satine Waists (worth \$1.25) Go in this sale, Each..... 75c
1 lot Ladies Fine Shoes \$3.50 and \$4 grade for..... \$1.50 & \$2

We will offer many bargains from each department. Our space will not permit us to mention all items, but if you will attend this sale you will be well paid. Come and take a look at these bargains

X-TRA SPECIAL! For Friday--18 and 25

Colgate's Turkish Bath Soap Per cake.....	4c	Ladies White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, each.....	2 1-2c
Colgate's Talcum Powder Per can.....	15c	Large Size Pencil Tablet During this sale, each.....	4c
Special Talcum Powder Per can.....	5c	Yard wide Unbleached Cotton (Same weight as Hoosiers).....	6 1-2c
Hair Pins Per box.....	4c		

All of above mentioned specials sold For Cash.

Bargains in every department. Come and be convinced.

The ROBERTSON-CLAYBROOKE CO

(INCORPORATED) SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY.

S. M. Campbell, Auctioneer reports Bardstown Court last Monday as being well attended and several head of stock on the market. Sold 1 horse for \$150, sold 1 horse for \$144.50, and one plug horse for \$4.00, several others from \$25 to \$125.

ESTRAY—On Sunday, Feb. 6, a nice ewe and lambs strayed on my place. No brand. Owner can have same by paying for keeping and this advertisement. J. S. Yankey.

Mr. Luther Inman and Miss Bell Hall, both well known and popular young people of the Polin neighborhood, drove to town today, procured their marriage license and were married by Rev. G. S. King at Methodist parsonage.

Mr. Sam Colvin and Miss Emma Mattingly, both well known young people of the town, eloped to Jeffersonville last Friday where they were made man and wife.

Big Horse Sale

Don't forget it and get your horses in shape Feb. 26—at 10 o'clock.

DEEP CREEK.

Mr. Woodson Arnold, a prominent farmer, of Boyle County, died Feb. 6, 1910, of pneumonia. Deceased was born in March, 1835, and married to Miss Mary E. Tolly in June 1856. Six children were born to this union, and his wife and three children survive. Mrs. Will Arnold, Mrs. Mattie Hart, and Mrs. S. M. Campbell, of Springfield. Funeral services were conducted at his home by Rev. Hatchett, and his remains were laid to rest in Bethelham cemetery.

Rev. H. H. Hatchett filled his regular appointment last Saturday and Sunday at Beech Grove church.

Mr. A. Holderman and wife entertained Brother B. T. Founery at dinner Sunday.

Mr. G. W. Cey bought a mule from Mr. Willie Coyle for \$150.

Mrs. Green Nichols spent Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Susie Mathew.

Mrs. Amy Carpenter and children are visiting her parents in Danville. Mr. J. H. Elliott, Mr. Anderson Lawson and wife are visiting Mr. Adam

Elliott and wife, of Boyle County. Mrs. Hettie Arnold and son, Arthur visited Mr. Geo. Elliott and wife Saturday.

The Springfield Sun, \$1.00 per year. The Sun and Courier-Journal, \$1.50.

What Parisian Sage will do or Money Back

Stop falling hair in two weeks. Cure dandruff in two weeks. Stop splitting hair. Stop itching scalp immediately. Grow more hair. Make harsh hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Brightens up the hair and eyebrows. As a hair dressing it is without a peer—it contains nothing that can possibly harm the hair, it is not sticky, oily or greasy—it is used by thousands to keep the hair healthy—it prevents as well as cures scalp disease. For women and children Parisian Sage is the most delightful hair dressing and should be in every home. The Leo Hayday Drug Co. sells it for 50 cents a large bottle. Ask for Parisian Sage.

McDade fun Makers

At Opera House all Next Week.

High-Class Vaudeville. Return Trip. Everything Different.

Fresh Fish and Oysters

**Every Wednesday
Every Friday.**

We will receive fresh fish and oysters every Tuesday and Thursday evenings for your Wednesday and Friday dinners, and ask a share of your patronage.

Katie Hertlein & Bro.

Fresh bread, Cakes, Candies and Fruits
Always on hand.

TEXAS.

Mrs. Wilhelm Peterson is in Lebanon Junction this week.

Rev. R. L. Purdon has had a telephone placed in his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hillard, of Corinth, is the guest of relatives here.

Mrs. D. H. Crosby, of Lexington, is here for a few days.

Mr. Milford Dometz, of Meckville, and Miss Annie Murphy, of this place, were married in Springfield, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Jordan Goode and Miss May Cocanougher went to Jellico, Thursday and were married. Mr. Goode is the son of John G. Goode, and is a prosperous young farmer. Miss Cocanougher is the daughter of G. W. Cocanougher and is a beautiful and attractive young lady. Mr. and Mrs. Cocanougher returned home Saturday night. The people of this community wish them every joy and happiness.

Mr. H. J. Cocanougher and son Ray visited the former's brother at Perryville Sunday.

Mrs. C. F. Adkinson and daughter, Willie, spent Saturday with Mrs. Dan

West, of Springfield, Messrs. John Peterson and Lucian Purdon were in Lebanon Monday. Messrs. H. J. G. and Jacob Peterson were at Crab Orchard Monday.

New Game Bill.

All sportsmen of the state are said to be behind the bill that has been introduced in the Senate creating a State game and Fish Commission and providing for a rigid enforcement of the game laws. Should the act become a law both residents and non-residents of the state will be forced to take out licenses to hunt. This bill also makes provision for a State Game and Fish Warden, who will have a deputy in each county. The bill fixes heavy penalties for violations. The advocates of a more stringent law for the protection of game and fish in Kentucky, declare that such a statute rigidly enforced is absolutely necessary to prevent game from becoming extinct.

Reason Enthroned.

Because meats are so tasty they are consumed in great excess. This leads to stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation. Revise your diet, let reason and not a pampered appetite control, take a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be well again. Try it. For sale at The Leo Haydon Drug Co. Sample free.

Runaway Horse Caused Death.

Mr. James Ed Graham, a prominent farmer in the Good Hope neighborhood, this county, was almost instantly killed last Monday morning, supposedly from a runaway horse. He died without speaking or regaining consciousness long enough to tell in what manner he had met his death.

All that is known of the unfortunate affair is that his horse came home dragging a badly demolished buggy and a searching party resulted in finding Mr. Graham lying on the roadside a few miles from his residence in an unconscious condition and just barely alive.

Medical aid arrived almost as soon as they got the wounded man home, but he died in a short time.—Taylor County Enquirer.

Big Farm Sale.

Yesterday Rue & Curry, the real estate agents, sold for Mr. Charles P. Worthington his fine farm on the Blue Grass Pike, five miles from Harrodsburg, to Messrs. Spilman & Vansant, of Harrodsburg. The farm consists of 410 acres, and the price paid was \$75 per acre, or \$30,750. Possession is to be given March 15, at which time Mr. A. H. Vansant and family will move to the place to reside.—Kentucky Republican.

Head-On Collision.

Early Tuesday morning, passenger train No. 24, which leaves Lawrenceburg at 6:25 o'clock, ran into an open switch at Waddy and collided with a freight train that was sidetracked there, causing the death of engineer Duddar, who was crushed to death at his post after pulling on the air brakes and doing what he could to save his passengers. Number 24 was speeding along at about twenty-five miles an hour and when they came out of the cut this side of Waddy, the engineer saw an open switch about two hundred yards ahead of him. He immediately applied his emergency brakes and did what he could to check his train but the distance was too short and before the train could be brought to a stand it had crashed into a freight, overturning and nearly demolishing the passenger engine, killing engineer Duddar and severely injuring the fireman and baggage master and shaking up and bruising a number of the passengers. It has not been determined just who is to blame for the wreck but the Southern officials think that the frog of the switch had been tampered with. Mr. W. G. Roberts and Elmer Simpson, of this place, were on the train and slightly injured.—Anderson News

The Sun and Courier-Journal \$1.50

Coughs and Colds

**Catarrh, Croup and Sore Throat
Cured by Hyomei.**

The germs of catarrh cannot exist in the same atmosphere with antiseptic Hyomei (pronounce it High-o-m-e). Breathe Hyomei and relief from catarrh, coughs, sore throat or cold will come in two minutes.

Breathe Hyomei and the stomach straining on awakening in the morning will quickly disappear.

Breathe Hyomei and kill the catarrh germs; heal the inflamed membrane, stop the discharge of mucus and prevent crusts from forming in the nose.

Breathe Hyomei for a few minutes each day and forever rid yourself of contemptible catarrh.

Breathe Hyomei—give it a faithful trial and then, if you are not satisfied, you can have your money back.

Hyomei is sold by druggists everywhere and by The Leo Haydon Drug Co. A complete outfit costs but \$1.00 and consists of a hard rubber inhaler that will last for years, one bottle of Hyomei and full instructions for use. If a second bottle of liquid is needed you can get an extra bottle of Hyomei inhaler for 50 cents.

MI-ONA Cures Indigestion

It relieves stomach misery, sour stomach, belching, and cures all stomach diseases or uneasy back. Large box of tablets 50 cents. Druggists in all towns.

W. V. STALLARD, D. D. S.
SPRINGFIELD, KY. PHONE 72

**TEETH
EXTRACTED
WITHOUT
Pain or Danger**
All Work Done in this office is first-class and guaranteed. (GUARANTEED).
Over McElroy & Shader's Grocery

Personal Notes.

Visitors In and Out of Town.—A Round Up of the Week's Personal News.

—Mr. J. W. S. Clements spent the week end with his mother.

—Mr. J. J. Bradley of Butler, Mont., who formerly lived in this County, is here on a visit.

—Mr. J. S. Yankey spent several days with friends in Lexington last week.

Mr. J. J. McCabe has returned home after a visit to Winchester.

—Messrs. Shuck and Spalding, of Lebanon, were in town Sunday.

—Messrs. Bosley and Rubel, of Lebanon, were in town Sunday.

—Messrs. Joe Bishop and Shaker Robertson were in Louisville last week.

—Miss Beane McDowell, of Danville is the guest of Miss Annie McChord.

—Miss Wilhelmina Hertlein left Monday for Louisville to take a business course at Bryant & Stratton college.

—Miss Sue Duncan has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Funk, of Louisville.

—Misses Mabel Thompson and Jennie Adams are guests of friends in Harrodsburg this week.

—Mr. H. M. Grundy spent the first of the week in Louisville.

—Miss Mary McElroy, of Lebanon, is the guest of Mrs. Robert McElroy.

—Miss Jennie Logsdon has accepted a position with Grundy & McIntire.

—Miss Margaret Hagan has returned home from Louisville after a visit to Miss Annie Coover.

—Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe left Monday for Louisville to make their home.

—Mr. Benedict Clements spent the first of the week with friends in Louisville.

—Mr. W. F. G. Frig was in Louisville, Saturday, where he appeared before the Federal Court to have C. W. Oeder discharged in bankruptcy.

—Mrs. J. D. Rapier, of Bardonia, is spending the week with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Price. Mr. Rapier who accompanied Mrs. Rapier here Saturday returned home Monday.

—E. H. Campbell and sister, Mrs. N. Coffey, of Indiana, were with their parents Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Campbell three days last week having been called here to attend the funeral of Mr. Woodson Arnold.

—Mrs. E. E. Butler entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner Monday evening at the home of her father Mr. J. Y. Maye in honor of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Howard. The guests invited were Messrs. Elizabeth Waters, Mary Leavel and Frances Martin and Messrs. Fred Stem, L. O. McCarty and Sturgeon.

—Mrs. Ida Clarkson entertained six of her young friends most delightfully Monday night at lunch. After the game a dainty lunch was served by Mrs. Clarkson to her guests. Those who enjoyed her hospitality were Misses Jennie Leachman, Viola Brown and Mabel Thompson and Messrs. Wadell, Ormsby Wharton and Joe Wycoff.

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A Common Cold.

We claim that if catching cold could be avoided some of the most dangerous and fatal diseases would never be heard of. A cold often forms a culture bed for germs of infectious diseases. Consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria and scarlet fever, four of the most dangerous and fatal diseases, are of this class. The culture bed formed by the cold favors the development of the germs of these diseases. That is why this remedy has proved so universally successful in preventing pneumonia. It not only cures your cold quickly, but minimizes the risk of contracting these dangerous diseases. For sale by The Leo Haydon Drug Co.

5th ANNUAL

HORSE SALE!

WE WILL ON

Saturday, Feb. 26

At 10 O'Clock, a. m.

At R. C. Boblitt's Main Street Livery Stable in Springfield, Ky., sell

100 Head Horses & Mules

Get your horses fat and ready for this sale as we are sure to have some good buyers from a distance on hand besides several local buyers. We have already several herd of Pedigreed Mares, Stallions and Geldings booked for this sale. Among the lot three or four first-class Saddle Horses.

This sale will be conducted on a First-class Business Principle for both Buyer and Seller.

Don't have any fear of entering your stock in this sale. We are sure we will be able to find a home for them at good prices.

Entrance Fee FREE!

For any information in regard to this sale call,

**R. C. BOBLITT,
CHAS. BOSWELL
or S. M. CAMPBELL**

BOOKER.

Sunday was preaching day at New Hope, there was a large crowd out to hear Brother Hamilton.

Mr. Charlie Butler sold one horse to Henry Butler, price unknown.

Mr. Luke Barlow spent Tuesday with Mr. Ben Pile.

Mr. Emmett Settles sold to Joe Settles one milk cow, price unknown.

Mr. Addison Milton, of Bloomfield, bought of Edward Pile one pair of work mules for \$220.

Mr. T. Hardin has moved to Bloomfield.

Mr. Ben Pile and daughter, Tillie, visited his sister Mrs. John Stevenson.

Mrs. Lizzie Tobin was called to see her father last week who is very low with La Grippe.

Mrs. Louis Kirch is spending the week with her daughter, Ed. Pile.

Mr. Lee Goby has moved to the W. C. Ellis house.

Charlie Butler and mother spent Monday with J. L. Settles.

Miss Pearl Gostley has returned home after spending a few days with T. J. Settles.

Messrs. Hob, Ham and Sam Sweeney were called home from Mammoth, Ill., to attend the funeral of their father Mr. T. D. Sweeney.

Mr. J. H. Pile and family, Alvin Riley and wife and Lillie Mays and Joe Gostley and family all spent the day

with their father Ben M. Pile.

HAPPY FOLLOW.

Mrs. Edward Hanby spent Tuesday with her father Mr. John Armstrong and family at this place.

Misses Mollie Shields and Ethel Gruffy spent last Wednesday night with Miss Leona Cio, at this place.

Mr. Erastus Perkins and wife spent from Tuesday until Thursday with her father Mr. John Armstrong and family.

Messrs. Elmer and Douth Hanby spent last Tuesday with little Ollie Settles, at this place.

Mr. Roy Walls spent Saturday afternoon with his uncle, Mr. John Armstrong.

Mr. Steve Scott spent last Sunday with Mr. Erastus Shields.

Mr. Mit Keeling spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Lee Settles, at this place. Mr. Walter Hanby was in Springfield Thursday on business.

Miss Myrtle Armstrong was in Pointon Tuesday shopping.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Most Popular Because it is the Best.

"I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past eight years and find it to be one of the best selling medicines on the market. For babies and young children there is nothing better in the line of cough syrups," says Paul Allen, Plain Dealing, La. This remedy not only cures the coughs, colds and croup so common among young children, but is pleasant and safe for them to take. For sale by The Leo Haydon Drug Co.

GOLD MEDAL FIELD SEEDS
THE SURE-GROWING KIND

Are a safe proposition for us because we can buy them under a guarantee that any shipment found to be unsatisfactory can be returned at the shipper's expense.

That means no chance of our having poor seeds in stock. Doesn't that make GOLD MEDAL SEEDS a pretty good proposition for you?

J. M. TRENT, WILLISBURG, KY.

Mackville Normal & High School

Spring Term Opened Jan. 17, 1910

Special Course in Psychology for Teachers.

Terms Reasonable Considering the Service.

G. W. CALDWELL, A. M., C. E., Principal.

W. E. GREENE Barber Shop

I have purchased of Mr. Raymond Nally his Barber Shop next to the Walton Hotel, and will conduct the business at the same stand. I am always ready to serve my customers and ask that you give me a share of your patronage.

I am agent for the Home Laundry, of Louisville, and have a Dry Cleaning and Pressing establishment in connection with my barber shop. When wanting Laundry done or your clothes need Cleaning and Pressing call on me. All work guaranteed.

Closing-Out Sale

Having decided to go into other business, I am offering

**My Entire Stock of
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions,
Hardware, Etc.**

AT AND BELOW COST

Everything in my house included in this sale.

BARGAINS FOR ALL

My entire stock must be sold as I am going to enter into other business, and you will find bargains that you never heard of before. Everything sold at and below cost until the entire stock is sold.

COME AND LOOK OVER MY LINE AND BE CONVINCED OF THE LOW PRICES I AM OFFERING.

Thanking you for your past patronage, I am,
Very Respectfully Yours,

**Oscar Reynolds,
Simmstown, Ky.**

THE FIRST LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

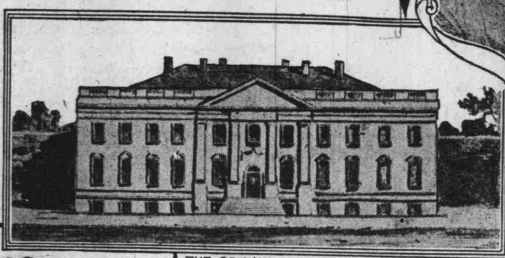
MRS. JOHN ADAMS, WIFE OF THE SECOND PRESIDENT, MOTHER OF THE SIXTH. BY HELEN BARRETT SMITH



THE White House in all its beauty and completeness ready to receive its new mistress; the pomp and pageant attending her reception; the military splendor of Pennsylvania avenue, the din of music, the shouts of the multitude—all this is far and away from the home coming of that remarkable first mistress who was lost in the forest while trying to find the new capital.

In June, 1800, the seat of government moved from Philadelphia to Washington, but it was November before Mrs. Adams left her home in Quincy for the White House. Did ever a president's wife have such a journey? It was up hill, down dale and through the woods by post chaise, stage coach and private equipage; long waits for relays, delayed on the highways by breakdowns; lost in the woods outside Baltimore until a straggling black country on and on through forests; nothing to be seen but trees and occasionally a cot "with out a glass window," and, as Mrs. Adams writes, "You can travel for miles without meeting a

ing Mrs. Adams for the first lady of the White House. No woman of her day had such a varied experience in establishing official residence. It was Mrs. Adams' love of family that gave her the courage to cross the ocean and join her husband and boys. John Adams was in France with Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin negotiating peace with England. Mrs. Adams took a little house at Auteuil, a suburb of Paris, renowned for the homes of its famous men. The gay court of Versailles, brilliantly artificial, the perfection of its polished surface hardly concealing the rottenness of its foundation, was a revelation to the American visitor. Very charitably Mrs. Adams wrote, "Manners differ exceedingly in different countries." Yet the little



THE ORIGINAL WHITE HOUSE

house at Auteuil became a social center. Diplomats, princes and artists gathered at her board. At one of these dinners an American lady, horrified by the Marquis de la Fayette's unpretentious appearance, whispered to Mrs. Adams, "Good heavens, how awfully she is dressed," to which Mrs. Adams replied, "The lady's rank sets her above the formalities of dress." Mrs. Adams' breezy comment on her countrywomen is refreshingly up to date; she writes, "I have seen none who carry extravagance of dress to such a height as the Americans here." But Mrs. Adams' home retained its democratic simplicity and she left to the French aristocracy the remembrance of a household that was typically American.

Grosvener square, London, was

It was at this beautiful home that Mrs. Adams gave her informal garden parties and delightful teas; with characteristic deference she left the brilliant levees, state dinners and dignified minuets to Mrs. Washington at the presidential residence, No. 4 Franklin square—as hostesses never were two women better qualified.

Bush hill became Mrs. Adams' home when the capital moved to Philadelphia. Unfortunately, the climate did not agree with the president's wife; she suffered from malaria and had to take many trips to Quincy to regain her health. Although Mrs. Adams found her home on the Schuylkill peaceful and serene, she writes regretfully, "When all is done it will not be Broadway." So the allurements of "dear old Broadway" had not its beginnings yesterday; the famous thoroughfare had at that time distinctly its own 120 years ago.

Mrs. Adams had hardly arrived at the White House when a servant appeared from



MRS. ADAMS, FROM THE PICTURE BY C. SCHESSEELE

human being." Finally Washington—a city in name only. Pennsylvania avenue, a "muddy, wagon-rucked road," New Jersey Avenue just cut through; scattered buildings in various stages of completion, and, at last—the White House.

No lawn, no fence, no yard, no approach, the principal staircase not up, nor a single apartment finished, no bells, no lights, no grates, no means of heating the building. Mrs. Adams sits shivering and writes, "Surrounded by forests, can you believe that wood is not to be had because people cannot be found to cut and cart it?" It appears that our labor problem has always been with us. The faithful Bristol is the most distracted man in Washington; he has used all available wood to dry out the newly plastered walls of the White House. No more fuel at any price. Small wonder that Mrs. Adams exclaims, "We have indeed come into a new country."

But this first mistress is by no means overwhelmed by the chaotic condition of the Executive Mansion. She declares buoyantly, "I am a mortal enemy to anything but a cheerful countenance and a merry heart, which, Solomon tells us, does good like a medicine." A New Englander by birth, the daughter of a clergyman, Abigail Adams with none of the austerity or puritanic prejudices of her day. What does it matter if there are only six rooms tenanted in the White House—Mrs. Adams is resourceful and self-reliant. When a woman has been through the revolution, her home surrounded by spies, her husband's letters intercepted, her supplies cut off; when she has been left on a farm with five children and fills the soil to support the family; when she has faced the terrors of Bunker Hill and the sieges of Boston; when famine and pestilence have spared none, and she has been robbed of her mother and her baby; when this agony and misery has been endured and the woman, through her sublime faith in God, retains sweetness of character—the unfinished city of Washington is a trifle not likely to disturb her peace of mind. Mrs. Adams' chief concern is a desire to make it pleasant for those about her. Thus she cautions her daughter Abby, "You must keep all this to yourself and when asked how I like it say that I write you the situation is beautiful—which is the truth."

The fates made a happy selection in choosing



THE WASHINGTON THAT MRS. ADAMS FOUND

Mrs. Adams' next residence. She became presiding lady of the first American legation in Great Britain—alas and alack, what empty honor! The English were smarting under the humiliation of losing the colonies. The king and queen were civil to the point of boorishness, the people arrogant and insulting, the press scurrilous and abusive, the nobility in absolute ignorance of the new nation across the ocean. Mrs. Adams declared that Mr. Pitt was recalled to become vice-president of the United States, Mrs. Adams, in commenting on their coming departure, says, "Some years hence it will be pleasant to reside here in the character of American minister; but with the present servility and the present temper of the English no one need envy the embassy."

To New York City Mrs. Adams next moved her household gods. The vice-president's residence was Richmond Hill mansion, once the headquarters of Gen. Washington. Mrs. Adams was delighted with the situation of the mansion and continued her description of the mansion and continuing her description Mrs. Adams writes: "Upon my left the city opens to view, intercepted here and there by a rising ground, an ancient oak. In the back is a large flower garden, enclosed with a hedge and some handsome trees. Venerable

Mount Vernon. He presented Mrs. Washington's compliments, a haunch of venison, a billet from Major Custis, the son of Mrs. Washington, a congratulatory letter from Mrs. Lewis, in which Mrs. Washington sent her love and a warm invitation to Mount Vernon. Nor did Mrs. Adams put off the visit—she went the next week.

Oh, for the era of motor cars and good roads! Poor Mrs. Adams is appalled by the time required to pay calls in the wilderness city. Her nearest neighbor is Mrs. Otis, the senator's mother, who lives half a mile from the White House and many of the ladies are in Georgetown, three or four miles apart. Freight transportation, too, has its vexations. Mrs. Adams laments, "The vessel which has my clothes and other matter has not arrived. The ladies are impatient for a drawing-room what is now the library. In entertaining she endeavored to keep up the standard set by the Washingtons. The first lady of the White House's reception at the White House in 1801, thereby establishing a custom that has since been followed on the first of every January. Mrs. Adams used for a drawing-room what is now the library. In entertaining she endeavored to keep up the standard set by the Washingtons.

Yet, in spite of all inconveniences, President and Mrs. Adams gave their New Year's reception at the White House in 1801, thereby establishing a custom that has since been followed on the first of every January. Mrs. Adams used for a drawing-room what is now the library. In entertaining she endeavored to keep up the standard set by the Washingtons. The first lady of the White House's reception at the White House in 1801, thereby establishing a custom that has since been followed on the first of every January. Mrs. Adams used for a drawing-room what is now the library. In entertaining she endeavored to keep up the standard set by the Washingtons.

the White House—this lady, "The most beautiful woman of her day," passed most of her time abroad. In discussing the expatriated Americans Mrs. Adams expressed sorrow that they should "allow frivolity of amusement to wean them away from their native land."

During her stay at the White House Mrs. Adams watched with interest the workings of the first congress that assembled in Washington. She was always a keen observer of the political situation. John Adams kept no secrets from his wife. In sending some important documents for her inspection, he writes, "I dare say there is not a lady in America treated to a more curious display of politics than the papers I enclose. . . . by no means let them go out of your hands or be copied." Thus trained by one of the greatest statesmen of his day, Mrs. Adams had a complete understanding

of the game of politics as played in all parts of the world. She was shocked by Marie Antoinette's fate. She grieved for her as one woman grieves for another; but this climax of the great French tragedy was not reached in a single setting. Of the many scenes that led up to that awful execution Mrs. Adams wrote with knowledge, "You may witness the spectacles of wretchedness and misery which these older countries exhibit, crowded with habitues, loaded with taxes, you would shrink from it. In London she saw the great army of the unemployed, encountered the beggars at her doorstep, the homeless in Hyde park, and, in comparing this state of affairs with conditions at home, she says, "The liberal reward which labor meets with in America is another source of our national prosperity; population and increasing wealth on the side of the employer of our laboring poor is preferable to any poor. Comparatively speaking, we have no poor. In her early vigor . . . in a cheerful flourishing state."

Mrs. Adams had implicit faith in the future greatness of her native land; she writes to John Adams when he is chosen chief executive: "My thoughts and meditations are with you, although personally absent; and my petitions to heaven are that the things that are made for peace may not be hidden from your eyes. My feelings are not those of pride and ostentation on this occasion. They are solemnized by a sense of obligation, the important trusts and numerous duties connected with it. That you may be able to discharge them to yourself, with justice and impartiality to your country, and with the satisfaction of this great people, shall be the daily prayer of yours, A. A."

Standing at the cradle of the young republic, Abigail Adams "dipped into the future, far as human eye could see, saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that could be"—and today the present generation will see the truth of her words: "America has much to do ere she arrives at her Zenith; she possesses every requisite to render her the happiest country on the globe." To-day may the spirit of the First Lady linger within the White House walls; for, if the radiance of her personality be felt, it makes for happiness.

THE ESKIMO'S PIPE

The pipes used by the Eskimos are quite different from those of any other North American race and in the shape of the bowl more resemble the opium pipes used by the Chinese than anything else. The old pipes were very small in the amount of tobacco that they would hold.

There was, therefore, a wide, flaring margin to the bowl, and the bowl was so shaped that it might be split in three; it then was a hollow which would hold a pinch of tobacco half as large as an ordinary pipe and a rather wide hole passing down through the base of the bowl which fitted into the pipe. The bowl of the pipe was of ivory, stone, brass or copper.

The pipe-stem was carved and had a mouth piece. It is said that the small hole running down through the base of the bowl and into the pipe-stem was usually plugged with caribou hair to save any grains of tobacco that might otherwise have passed down through this aperture and so be lost. The smoking of such a pipe would not last long and we may presume that a very few draws would exhaust it. The smoke was of course taken into the lungs.

The Eskimos are known to be extremely skillful in the representation of scenes and objects, while the Indians of Queen Charlotte's sound and generally all the natives of the Northwest coast of America are famous for their carving in wood and in black slate. The handsomest carved Eskimo pipes of walrus ivory from northwestern Alaska have on each side of the pipe, that is to say, on four or less long, flat surfaces, scenes from its daily life of the Eskimo.

COINS ALL STRIPPED

Secret Service Men Hunt Dealers of Gold Pieces.

Arms Used to Remove Small Quantities of Metal from Coins—Probe for the Lincoln Penny Jewelry Fad.

New York—Federal secret service agents under orders from Chief John E. Witke, have been making a canvass of jewelers' and electroplating shops in the Maiden lane district in an effort to run down persons suspected of stripping coins—that is, removing small quantities of gold or silver from the surfaces of coins by a chemical process. Inquiries also were made as to several new kinds of coin jewelry, including articles made from Lincoln pennies.

The inquiry as to coin stripping was started after many circulating coins, including \$20 gold pieces, were found to be short of the prescribed weight. The loss seemed to be more than is usual when coins are worn off from frequent handling. They are suspicious that coins have been reduced in weight by the stripping process, in which they are dipped for an hour or two in aqua regia, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, into which an electric current is turned. When the electric power is cut off, the strength of the acids are fixed in the proper relation to the weight of the coins treated, it is believed, the metal is "sweated" off the surface of the coins, so smoothly that they are not changed in appearance.

Valuable quantities of the precious metals have been obtained criminally, it is suspected, through the stripping of many coins. The detached metal clings to a receiving plate, from which it is readily collected by the strippers, who have no difficulty in selling it for cash to jewelers or even to the government, since there is no suspicion of the method by which it was ob-

tained. The coins are passed into circulation at their face value. Coins also have been stripped. It is suspected, by using them for short intervals in electroplating tanks.

Many coins that have been offered for deposit at banks recently have the designs brought out more sharply than is natural. It is supposed that these coins have been stripped and were left in the acid bath too long. But even in these coins the untrained eye would see no sign of mutilation. One of the largest electroplating shops said that strippers could take as much as a pennyweight of gold, worth more than \$1 dollar, from a \$20 gold piece without the slightest perceptible change. There is no risk of loss in damaging gold coins, because if the acid should eat too much or roughen the surface, the entire coin may be melted up and the metal sold for an amount equal to the value of the coin.

Special difficulty in getting evidence against the stripper is that even if he be caught with the coins in solution nothing is proved, as he can say that he intended to use the coins, instead of bullion, for plating, and will not try to pass them as money. There is no law against dissolving or melting coins, provided they are destroyed as currency, and many jewelers fuse gold coins instead of going to the trouble of getting bullion for the purpose. None of the established electroplaters is suspected of being engaged in the illegitimate practice, but the intention to use the coins, instead of bullion, for plating, and will not try to pass them as money. There is no law against dissolving or melting coins, provided they are destroyed as currency, and many jewelers fuse gold coins instead of going to the trouble of getting bullion for the purpose. 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An Amethyst Bracelet

By BELLE MANIATES

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Ward Compton was not an author, but he followed the rule of Dickens, "Never to pass a crowd," for in the observation of human driftwood he found his chief entertainment.

One night as he turned from Thirty-seventh street into Broadway, he encountered a madly pursuing crowd yelling the hackneyed cry of "Stop, thief!" One of the crowd, a poorly clad, white-faced youth, was slightly in advance. As he passed close to Compton, a policeman pressed in among the crowd and seized the thief. In the slight struggle of the capture, Compton was jostled and shoved aside.

He watched with interest the protests of the supposed thief, the stolid skepticism of the officer and the dispersing of the satisfied crowd. Then he sought his apartment and felt in his pocket for his cigarette case. He had encountered an unfamiliar object, and to his amazement, he drew forth an amethyst bracelet! The stones were large and of the pinkish purple tint, linked by delicate filigree gold.

Instantly his memory reverted to the incident of the thief and his proximity at the time of the capture.

"He didn't want to be caught with the goods," he concluded, "so he unloaded on me."

His first impulse was to take the bracelet to police headquarters, but he hesitated at the thought of newspaper notoriety and the consequent



raillery of his friends. He decided to learn from the papers the name of the owner and restore the bracelet to her.

There was no mention of the theft in the morning papers, but in the first edition of the evening papers he read of the capture of a man who had been seen to snatch a bracelet which the young woman had dropped, but it had not been found on his person and it was supposed that he had passed it to an accomplice in the crowd. Until the owner of the bracelet appeared and testified to the recovery of the bracelet, which, she said, had been returned to her that morning by some one who had found it. She completely exonerated the suspected man, and he was released.

"Well, this grows interesting," thought Compton. "I must investigate further."

He learned from the papers that the owner of the bracelet was Miss Irene Osbourne, a young actress who lived at a family hotel downtown. That very afternoon Compton sought the hotel and on inquiry at the office learned that Miss Osbourne had left the city an hour before and would not return until the opening of the season in September. She had left no address.

Compton was in a dilemma. His first opinion that it was an odd trick of the actress—advertising by way of lost jewels—was refuted by the fact that he had the jewelry and there was apparently no effort being made to recover them.

As he turned to leave the office of the hotel, a porter with a truck nearly ran into him. A quick, searching glance convinced Compton that the man was the one who had been arrested the night before.

"It's a new man," apologized the clerk, "and a little awkward yet. A protegee, by the way, of Miss Osbourne. We took him on her recommendation. He was arrested for the theft of her bracelet, but there was no proof whatever, and she is convinced of his honesty."

A sudden idea came to Compton. His aunt and cousin had written him to find them apartments for a week. He would give them his own apartment here during their stay. Thus he would solve the mystery. He made arrangements for a room and the next day he returned with his baggage, to which the new porter brought up to his room. Compton carefully handed him a dollar. The man thanked him in a tone replete with respect and gratitude.

"I suppose you have little of this work to do," remarked Compton. "I fancy there are few transients here."

"I do all sorts of work besides handling trucks. I am bell boy and—"

"I see—a sort of general utility man. The clerk tells me you are a new man. What did you do before you came here?"

"Anything I could get to do. And," he added impetuously, "if it hadn't been for a kind lady I'd have been in jail now, and my wife, who is sick, would have died from neglect and hunger."

"What did you do with the bracelet when the police caught you?"

At the unexpected question the porter turned pale and darted a quick glance at Compton.

"Are you a detective?"

"No," laughed Compton. "I am the man who's next to you when you are arrested. Later, I found the bracelet in my pocket. When I read in the paper that her intention and desire was to protect you, I decided to do the same. Why was she so lenient? Believe me, I am as friendly disposed as she is."

"He had been out of work," said the man slowly. "For days, and my wife was sick. When I saw Miss Osbourne drop that bracelet I snatched it. I never stole before. When I saw it was caught, I put it in somebody's pocket. After I was released Miss Norton sent for me and told me she saw me take the bracelet and asked me why I did it. I told her my story. She believed me and went to my room with me. She got my wife things to eat and medicine, and sent her to the seaside to stay till she gets well. Then she got me this work, and I am going to make good."

"You don't know where she went?" asked Compton.

"I heard her tell a lady in the hotel that she was going to take in the woods where she wouldn't see a soul she knew till September."

"That is what I am going to do next week," thought Compton. "I recognize the feeling."

A week later he left for a camp in the Adirondacks, where he had been invited by his friends, the Nortons. He arrived late in the afternoon, and against an olive background of forest he saw a beautiful young woman with straight brows and earnest eyes. When he was presented to her he learned that her name was Clyde Wilbur. As they were the only guests of the Nortons, he saw very much of her and learned to love her. One night when she came to dinner he was startled by her wearing the bracelet she wore, an exact duplicate of the one he had.

"I beg your pardon," he stammered, "conscious of her surprise at his stare, 'your bracelet is so like one I recently found.'"

"Perhaps," she said, "after a moment's consideration, 'it will interest you to know that I am Mrs. Irene Osbourne. Through my vacations I like to forget that I am an actress, so my friends never mention it.'"

"I would never," he cried, "have dreamed you were one."

"Thank you! You could not pay me a better compliment. Tell me all about the bracelet you found."

He told her how it had come into his possession and of his efforts to find her.

"The expression of the poor youth's face fairly haunted me. It was so desperate and he didn't look at all a help him back on his feet. And I told them I had my bracelet."

"But," inquired Compton, perplexed, "why didn't you advertise for it, or take some steps to recover it?"

"This bracelet I am wearing was my mother's. I was fearful of its being stolen at the theater, so I had it copied with imitation jewels to wear in my act. The one you have is absolutely worthless."

"Not to me," he said softly.

And less than a year later the pair became joint owners in the pair of bracelets.

ANSWERED PURPOSE WELL
Oddly Made Flag, But It Stirred the Enthusiasm of Patriotic Americans.

—A Miner.

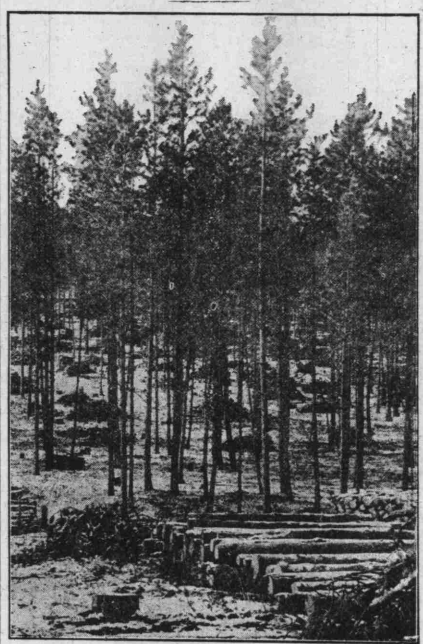
Red, white and blue shirts which had seen much wear, stars out from gold four weeks, and some black thread were materials used—the only materials to be had—by Dan S. Kain and his miners at Kain's camp on Valdes creek last summer when Fourth of July rolled around and the patriotic Americans found themselves without a flag to swing to the breeze. So interesting did the flag prove when it was finally completed that it was preserved, and through the courtesy of Kain and the Valdes Women's Auxiliary it was exhibited in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

Fourth of July, the day we celebrate our birth as a nation when he awakened that morning. "We have plenty of dynamite and powder with which to make a noise, but we are short of flag."

A consultation was held, and the plan was hit upon of using shirts and four sacks to make the emblem of freedom.

REQUIREMENTS OF TREES FOR HEAT AND MOISTURE

Like Different Races of Men Have Special Needs for the Things Upon Which Their Life Depends.



A Well Kept Piece of Timber Land.

The nature of a tree, as shown by its behavior in the forest, is called its silvicultural character. It is made up of all those qualities upon which the species as a whole, and every individual tree, depends in its struggle for existence. The regions in which a tree will live, and the places where it will flourish best; the trees it will grow with, and these which it kills or is killed by; its abundance or scarcity; its size and rate of growth—all these things are decided by the inborn qualities, of each particular kind of tree.

Different species of trees, like different races of men, have special requirements for the things upon which their life depends. Some races, like the Eakimos, live only in cold regions. Others, like the South Sea Islanders, must have a very warm climate to be comfortable, and are short lived in any other. So it is with trees, except that their different needs are even more varied and distinct. It is always the highest and lowest temperature, rather than the average, which decides where a tree will or will not grow. Thus the average temperature of an island where it never freezes may be only 40 degrees, while another place, with an average of 70 degrees, may have occasional frosts. Trees which could not live at all in the second of these places, on account of the frost, might flourish in the lower average warmth of the first.

In this way the bearing of trees to heat and cold has a great deal to do with their distribution over the surface of the whole earth. Their distribution within shorter distances also depends largely upon heat.

In the United States, for example, the live oak does not grow in Maine, nor the cactus birch in Florida. Even the poplar, which grows in the north, is covered with two different species, because one of them resists the late and early frosts and the fierce midday heat of summer, while the other requires the coolness and moisture of the northern slope. On eastern slopes, where the sun strikes early in the day, frosts in the spring and fall are far more apt to kill the young trees, and the blossoms and twigs of older ones, than on those which face to the west and north, where growth begins later in the spring, and where rapid thawing, which does more than the freezing itself, is less likely to take place.

Heat and moisture act together upon trees in such a way that it is some times hard to distinguish their effects. A dry country, or a dry slope, is apt to be hot as well, while a cool northern slope is always moister than one turned toward the south. Still the results of the demand of trees for water can usually be distinguished from the results of their need of warmth, and it is found that moisture has almost as great an influence on the distribution of trees over the earth as heat itself. Indeed, within any given region it is apt to be much more conspicuous, and the smaller the region the more noticeable often is its effect, because the contrast is more striking. Thus it is frequently easy to see the difference between the trees in a swamp, and those on a dry hillside near by, when it would be far less easy to distinguish the general character of the forest which includes both swamp and hill, or to find that of another forest at a

distance. In many instances the demand for water controls distribution altogether. For this reason the trees on the opposite sides of mountain ranges are often composed of entirely different trees. On the west slope of the Sierra Nevada of California, for example, where there is plenty of moisture, is also one of the most beautiful of all forests. The east slope, on the contrary, has almost no trees, because its rainfall is very slight, and those which do grow there are small and stunted in comparison with the giants on the west. Again certain trees, like the Italy Cypress and the River Birch, grow only in very moist land; others, like the Mesquite and the Piñon or Nut Pine, only on the driest soils; while still others, like the Red Cedar and the Red Fir, seem to adapt themselves to almost any degree of moisture, and are found on very wet and very dry soils alike.

In this way the different demands for moisture often separates the kinds of trees which grow in the bottom of a valley from those along its slopes, or even those in the gullies of hillides from those on the rolling land between. A mound not more than a foot above the level of a swamp is often covered with trees entirely different from those of the wetter land about it. Such matters as these have more to do with the places in which different trees grow than the chemical composition of the soil. But its mechanical nature—that is, whether it is stiff or loose, fine or coarse in grain, deep or shallow—is very important, because it is directly connected with heat and moisture and the life of the roots in the soil.

Ewes Adopting Lambs.
Some ewes refuse to own their lambs and other ewes refuse to let the lambs nurse. Some ewes will accept strange lambs. When a ewe loses her lamb it is advisable to keep up her milk flow by milking, as she will frequently accept a strange lamb if it is given to her soon after lambing. Frequently a set of triplets or twins are dropped by a ewe and she has not sufficient milk to properly nourish them all. If the ewe that has lost her own lamb is placed in a close pen and away from the other sheep she will readily adopt one of the twins or triplets, thereby raising a good lamb instead of running idle and becoming too fat for breeding the following season.

Dried Eggs.
Dried eggs are now put up at Topeka and Wichita, Kan. The Topeka plant has consumed 1,350,000 dozen eggs in 25 weeks. Three dozen fresh eggs are needed to make a pound of the dried variety. Dried eggs are used by bakers and boarding houses and on ships, where the fresh variety is impossible to obtain. At present most of the dried eggs used in this country come from Russia, China and Japan. The present status of the new tariff bill admits dried eggs free.

Keep Hens at Work.
There is a disposition to sit around and sleep in winter. Hens will drop into that habit if you do not help them to stir around and work for their living. That is why a scratch shed is good, and why a variety of litter keeps the fowls healthy.

Hints For Hostess



TIMELY SUGGESTIONS

for Those Planning Seasonable Entertainments

For St. Valentine.

"Hearts are trumps," and Cupid reigns supreme! The very atmosphere seems full of hearts of red and pink; knots of gold and silver, true lovers' knots and other love symbols galore. A progressive party quite out of the ordinary and yet in keeping with the day is to be given next Saturday night. The invitations are out on the most beautiful Valentine creations, and the score is to be kept with cunning little red hearts, each equipped with a tiny wire by which it will be attached to the heart-shaped score card, or rather booklet.

When the guests arrive they will be given these booklets with hand-painted heart covers. There are five leaflets, each containing at the top a letter in the word "heart," the first one, of course, having an "H." The scheme is first to match hearts to find partners. Then over each table there is to be suspended a heart to designate the color of the table. When four people have found hearts of one color they find the large table to match. The bell rings and all see how many words they can write down beginning with "H," barring proper names. Then when the bell rings the two having the most words progress to the next table, where they take the next letter on the page, which will be "E." At the end when the words have all been written, as many prizes as the hostess chooses to give are awarded. This is more novel than cards for this occasion, and has been proved a success by those who have tried it.

Heart feasts are attractive in the rooms, and Cupids may be put on the cakes or candies.

A Valentine Wish Party.

It was indeed an ingenious hostess who devised this charming affair for St. Valentine's evening. For the benefit of any entertainers this scheme is given entire.

The invitations, sealed with tiny red hearts, bore this jingle:

We gladly invite you
To this note, and invite you
On Valentine's evening to come
And join in a hearty
New-fashioned wish party
With friends who will make you at home.

For some time previous to this the wishbones of all the turkeys and chickens that had been consumed by the family and neighbors had been saved with this occasion in mind. Now they were fastened upon a heart-shaped valentine, one for each guest, a special rhyme embodying a wish being inscribed with gold ink. These rhymes may be made to suit the individuality of each guest if the hostess takes a little extra time in the preparation. A few specimens are given:

I wish you were a hammer.
And I a box of tacks;

You could drive me very gently
With gentle little whisks.

I wish you were a gallant knight.
And you my lady fair;
I'd wend you every night,
Oh! what a happy pair.

I wish that life
But held for me
Some joy that I
Might share with thee.

I wish for you a little of sadness,
Full of joy and free from pain,
Full of mirth and free from sadness,
Bright as sunshine after rain.

I wish I were as elegant
And you a ball of clay;
I'd tuck you in my rubber trunk
Some day that I
Might share with thee.

If you were a fatter and I were a fatter
I'd swallow the hook on your line,
Because I should know that this was
The end of the line.

And your wish, of course, would be mine.

If possible the rhymes may be illustrated with little pen and ink or water color sketches, thus making a delightful souvenir of the party.

To choose partners for supper or refreshments, suspend two bags, heart-shaped, from the side of either hall. The men each take the end of a string on a given side the girls on the other, at a signal the strings are pulled, the hearts are broken and partners are found at either end of a string.

If it is a buffet luncheon and the men assist in the serving, they may be given aprons made from white crepe paper, having a border of flaring red hearts. The napkins may be adorned in a similar manner, if it is impossible to buy them decorated for the occasion.

Since the observance of "special" days has become a general custom, merchants have recognized the fact and keep a supply of novelties in the way of dinner favors and souvenirs for each occasion as it comes. If the supply of wishbones is equal to the demand, one may be given to each lady to be pulled with her partner to see whose wish will come true. Artificial wishbones may be purchased by the dozen.

MADAME MERRILL.

Ornate Empire, Belts.

One of the best liked features in any evening and afternoon gown is the four-inch empire belt made of gold or silver net or cloth of gold or silver, closely studded with crystals and beads of many colors.

These are worn a trifle above the waist line and are finished in front with a large buckle.

For Day and Evening



DAY DRESS.—Nymph blue Korean crepe would look charming made in this style, the skirt cut in deep yoke, to which the lower part is gathered; a strip of fancy galloon covers the joining, six fine tucks are made across the shoulders, the underskirt is quite plain. A fold of black velvet edges the waistbelt also the sleeves, strips of the lace are taken over the shoulders, continued under the waistbelt and form a semicircle in front. A material piping arranged in a loop pattern trims the front of bodice.

Evening Dress.—This is elegantly carried out in primrose crepe, the overskirt is tucked at the waist and trimmed at the lower edge by two rows of fine lace, in which a row of black velvet edging is introduced. The underskirt is quite plain. A fold of black velvet edges the waistbelt also the sleeves, strips of the lace are taken over the shoulders, continued under the waistbelt and form a semicircle in front. A material piping arranged in a loop pattern trims the front of bodice.

